

MORE REVENUE IS THE KEY

A FIGHT WAS MADE IN THE HOUSE
OVER THE TARIFF BILL.

The Bill Was Passed After Several Debates and Interruptions—On Strict Party Lines—Populists Voted With the Democrats—Debate of the Leaders of the House on the Measure.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The promised debate on the revenue measure proposed by the committee on ways and means attracted to the house to-day an attendance which filled the galleries to their utmost and filled the seats with many more than a quorum of members.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley, rep. of Maine, reported from the committee a bill "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency," together with a statement of the reasons why the bill should be passed.

Mr. Crisp, dem. of Georgia, explained that the minority of the committee had no opportunity to prepare their views in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Henderson, rep. of Iowa, offered a resolution from the committee on rules providing for a vote on the revenue bill just reported at 9 o'clock this afternoon. He stated that he supposed gentlemen understood that another bill from the committee on ways and means would be reported to-morrow. The bill to be discussed to-day, he said, was in no sense a general revenue of the tariff, but one to provide revenue needed at once. The house differed from the president, probably, as to what was necessary to be done to relieve the country and the financial situation, but the bill under discussion contained what the house or a majority thereof, believed to be necessary.

Mr. Crisp, dem. of Georgia, said members of the house should not blindly follow the dictates of the rule, but vote upon it as they deem to be best for the interests of the country.

The bill reported was a general revision of the tariff, whatever might be said to the contrary, for it affected every schedule in the bill. The rule brought in deprived the house of the right to consider the bill in committee of the whole as of the right to discuss it under the general rule of debate and the five minute rule, and also to offer amendments. So that every constitutional privilege of the debate and consideration was violated by the rule proposed by the gentleman from Iowa. The resolution was a return to the rules of the Fifty-first congress, about which so much had been said. He defied anyone to point to any rule reported by any committee to any legislative body which proposed a general revision after four hours' debate without the right to propose a single amendment. Every republican member was expected to vote blindly for the bill without knowing anything about it or its probable effects upon the people represented by them. No department of the government had asked that the bill should be passed; there was no suggestion from any official source that the revenue it pretended to supply was needed for the purposes of the government.

Mr. Dingley, rep. of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on rules, said that no man within the sound of his voice did not know that since March 4, 1893, the revenue of the government had been steadily increasing. The president and secretary of the treasury had become alarmed and the former, turning to a party in congress not his own, had asked it to act specifically for the relief of the public, even going so far as to request them to forego the usual holiday recess. Under the spur of that request the committee on ways and means had been working night and day to prepare the measure proposed. It was not, he asserted, a general tariff revision, but an emergency revenue measure.

Mr. Dingley said it was refreshing to hear Mr. Crisp talk about party whip and ironclad rules. He did not remember that the present tariff bill, with more than 600 amendments, none of which were considered in committee, was driven through the house in two hours by the terms of a rule prepared by the gentleman himself? (Applause.) By the working of the same kind of rule, Mr. Dingley continued, bills were introduced in the house, in violation of all parliamentary decency, without reference to any committee, and passed in fifteen minutes—bills that dealt with the great coal, sugar and oil interests of the country. What is the house called upon to-day to do? he asked. It was, he said, what the republican party always did, to rise above party prejudice or passion and in response to the president's appeal to give the country the relief he had asked.

Mr. McMillan, dem. of Tennessee, said he would give the answer to Mr. Dingley's question. It was to pass a general tariff bill affecting every one of the four thousand articles on the dutiable list except sugar. The republicans were in power again, and proceeding as they had previously done, he said. "Go ahead, gentlemen," Mr. McMillan said, "the same power which deprived you of place and authority will do it again." (Applause.)

Mr. Turner, dem. of Georgia, said the bill was not intended and would not meet the merits of the emergency. Mr. Henderson, rep. of Iowa, concluding the argument for the adoption of the rule, said this was a business proposition, for the relief of a business people. When the Bayard resolution was under discussion in the house the other day, said Mr. Henderson, the republicans were aunted by Mr. Crisp with fear to take the responsibility. "We'll show him to-day," he shouted, "whether or not we are afraid to take responsibility, (applause) whether a republican or democratic president sits in the executive chair; whether we are

threatened with ballots or bullets, whether we are confronted with a deficiency or a surplus, the republicans are always ready to assume all right and necessary responsibility."

Mr. Henderson said Mr. McMillan had aunted the republicans with working on a holiday. "When the democratic ass falls into a pit of its own making," he said, "with the burden of national responsibility upon its back, the republicans will work on Sunday to get it out and set the country on its feet again." (Laughter.) "The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Crisp," said Mr. Henderson, "had said this was a bill to tax the people." "My God," he exclaimed, "the house of representatives hasn't the power to vote to pay back to the people the millions of which they have been deprived since the democratic party came into power on the fourth of March, 1893. They talk of speed. Do they stop to consider the rapidly with which democratic policies have emptied the treasury? They talk about war. The republicans have made no declaration of war. It is true, as has been said, that the president sent a declaration of war to congress, and three days afterwards filed his petition in bankruptcy with the same body. (Laughter.) The republican party is not in favor of war; neither is it afraid of war. But the country should take notice of the fact that it has not yet exercised its judgment upon the question. The president asked for an appropriation with which to exercise his executive function, and the republicans promptly said, 'take your money.' Let no one under a misapprehension run away from that. It is a fact."

After some further discussion a vote by yeas and nays was demanded on the passage of the resolution, resulting: Yeas 213, nays 83. Several republicans were recorded as voting against the resolution.

The bill was then laid before the house and read by the clerk, together with the report of the committee on ways and means in support of the measure.

Mr. Dingley opened the three and one-half hour's debate of the bill in favor of its passage. He said that when the president's message was read to the house last Saturday every member felt that a great responsibility rested upon him. Under that sense of responsibility, the committee on ways and means began the preparation of measures to meet the emergency set forth by the president. The first proposed, naturally, was one to provide revenue to meet the expenses of the government. Gentlemen tell us, he said, that there is money enough to meet expenses. The house had been told that next week, next month, there would be sufficient revenue. With that song of hope in our ears, the deficiency had gone on increasing in amount, until it now exceeded, for the period of the present administration, \$165,000,000.

If the policy was to be continued, he said, of using the greenbacks deposited in exchange for gold, for paying current expenditures, then the endless chain of which the secretary complained was fully established, and the government would be compelled to continue selling bonds to pay debts. From 1873 to 1893 there was no serious raid upon the gold reserve of the treasury. That was due, in the first place, to the fact that throughout that period the receipts of the government exceeded its expenditures. And secondly there was in existence a tariff policy which produced sufficient revenue to return to those conditions which had not existed since 1893. Mr. Dingley said, was the only remedy for the present conditions of affairs and the only way to overcome the distrust which is now felt throughout the country. We do not know how long the exigency will exist, hence the measure is limited to two and a half years in its operation. It is exigency legislation—legislation demanded by the condition of things called to the attention of congress by the president.

The committee on ways and means in looking around for a way to meet the situation decided to raise the necessary revenue from imports. By this method between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 could be raised and in this way the present condition of affairs, which were ruining our financial finances would be stopped.

Mr. Dingley closed his remarks with a reference to the duty proposed on wool and lumber and the benefits to be derived from it.

Mr. Crisp, dem. of Georgia, opposed the bill for the minority. He would not, he said, attempt to reply to the argument of the gentleman from Maine that this was a revenue bill and then a measure to protect the wool interests of the country. The excuse bill was that there was a deficiency in the revenue. He then read from Secretary Carlisle's last annual report showing the condition of the treasury. In the four months next preceding the 4th of March, 1893, said Mr. Crisp, the receipts of the treasury fell short of the expenditures by \$4,095,000. That was under the operation of the McKinley bill, at a time when there was no one to criticize the policy of the republicans to increase the receipts of the treasury by increasing the amount that went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) had stated that there were no withdrawals of gold until after the accession of the present president. On the other hand, the records showed that in the last nine months of the Harrison administration withdrawals of gold amounted to over \$58,000,000.

Mr. Dockery, dem. of Missouri, interrupted to state that Secretary Foster had made all arrangements to meet the necessities of the situation by an issue of bonds.

Mr. Crisp retorted that it would hardly be controverted that in Secretary Foster's last report he urged upon congress the importance of providing an increase of revenue. Referring to the criticism made by republicans upon

what was known as the horizontal bill, providing a reduction of duties, Mr. Crisp said the republicans were now in favor of a horizontal increase. "The bill says that sixty per cent. of McKinleyism is all right," continued Mr. Crisp, "what is the other forty per cent.?" The bill, he said, was the invention of the indolent and the mechanism of a botch workman. (Laughter.) Mr. Crisp said the bill was evidence of the intention of the republicans to keep alive the agitation of the tariff question. Upon that question the democrats would go before the country and he was confident the people would decide, as they had always decided, in favor of themselves and a tariff for revenue only.

Arguments in favor of the bill were made by the following republicans: Messrs. Payne of New York, Dalzell and Arnold of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Johnson of Indiana, Knox of Massachusetts, and Dooliver of Iowa.

They insisted that more revenue was the key of the situation and denied that the bill was in any sense a general tariff measure. They said it did not represent republican ideas on that subject at all; it was intended only as a temporary revenue measure to meet a pressing exigency; and its passage was advocated on the high ground of patriotic duty in the hour of the republic's peril.

Arguments against the bill were made by Messrs. Wheeler of Alabama, McMillan of Tennessee, Dockery of Missouri, H. Turner of Georgia, democrats, and Bell of Colorado, populist. They maintained that the remedy proposed, an increase of revenue, was not what was needed; that there was money enough in the treasury to meet all claims for two or three years to come, even if the present rate of deficit were maintained. It was maintained that it was a general revision.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill was read a third time and on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were called, resulting in yeas 205, nays 81.

The vote was on strictly party lines. The populists voted with the democrats against the bill. Mr. Newlands, silver, of Nevada, voted aye.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned. Toronto, Dec. 26.—The World (government paper) says: The United States is in a panic followed by great social disturbances, and then an irresponsible rabble of adventurers take the road to invade Canada. They have done it before. There is, so good authority says, a million of men without work, desperate as to the future and with nothing to lose, who could easily be got to join in such an invasion. There are also a host of "generals" and "colonels" of more or less war experience, and well versed in the vocabulary of brag, to take the command. We may in all seriousness, that we are liable to such invasion any day. It is, therefore, the duty of our government to take some measure of defence and to quietly but vigorously see what shape we are in for resisting such attack.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road Likely to Become a Part of the Southern Railway System.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Evening Star announces that a consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with the Southern Railway is very probable, and that negotiations to that end are now in progress. The Star suggests that the recent resignation of President Mayer and other movements in the directory indicate that negotiations are pending which may result in the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Southern Railway. The Star says: "The impression prevails among well informed railroad men, and especially those who are familiar with the present management of the Baltimore and Ohio, that Dr. Drexel, Morgan & Co., shall obtain the influential voice in the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio that now seems probable, the necessary link between the Southern Railway and that system will be constructed without delay, and a through line established from New York to New Orleans to carry every variety of traffic, the Baltimore and Ohio road being used from this city to Philadelphia and the Reading and Jersey Central from that city to New York, as under existing arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio."

The Baltimore and Ohio road practically has a terminus in Georgetown at the junction of Water street and that canal, from which a branch road runs to a point a few hundred yards this side of Linden station, on the Metropolitan branch. The Southern road, in order to get direct connection, would merely have to build a line twelve miles long from Fairfax station, on its main stem, to a point opposite Georgetown, and the present lack of bridge facilities across the river could be temporarily met by a ferry.

Such a consolidation would be a great blow to the Pennsylvania Railroad company and a splendid thing for the traveling public.

Struck by a Bombard.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—A bombard struck this city early this morning and continued with increased violence until at noon the streets were almost impassable, and the telephone and electric light wires were in a tangled mass. Not a telephone is in working order in the city, and at least fifty poles are broken or toppled over. One horse was killed and several persons were knocked senseless by coming in contact with live wires. Large gangs of men are trying to get the wires off the streets, but the storm is increasing in force and bids fair to leave the city without an electric light.

No Trouble Anticipated.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The cars on the Girard avenue division were run regularly to-day and no further trouble is anticipated.

A MEETING OF SCHOLARS

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA ASSEMBLES.

Convention Opened in Osborn Hall Yesterday—Professors and Instructors From Nearly Every College in the Country—Many Learned Papers—Brander Matthews One of Yesterday's Speakers—Those Attending.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Modern Language association of America was called to order in Al Osborn hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a. m. by the president, Professor James Morgan Hart of Cornell university, with about seventy-five of the members present. The membership of the association is composed of prominent professors and instructors in the various universities and colleges in the country and others interested in modern languages. The first business in order yesterday morning was the reports of the secretary, James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins university and the treasurer, Marion D. Larned of the University of Pennsylvania. The treasurer's report showed that the financial condition of the association was good.

After the reports a communication was read from the Central Modern Language conference formed some time ago, requesting that it be allowed to affiliate with the association convened here. The request was referred to a committee consisting of Professor Kittredge of Harvard, Professor Hart of Cornell, and Professor Bright of Johns Hopkins.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the following papers were read and discussed at length, all the papers being in French. "The Origin of the Rule Forbidding Hiatus in French," by Professor P. B. Marson of Cambridge, "Marco Polo and the Squire's Tale," by Professor John M. Manley of Brown university, "Goethe's Attitude Towards Contemporary Politics," by Dr. Robert N. Corwin of Yale; "Euler Goethe's Sonnet," by Professor Shipper of the University of Vienna, the paper being read by Secretary Bright.

Dr. Corwin's paper sought to show that the unfavorable criticisms made on Goethe's political practice and creed are unfounded. After reviewing, in outline, the various phases through which this hostility to Goethe has passed, Dr. Corwin took up in detail, the circumstances of the poet's invitation to the Weimar court and his complete initiation into the intricacies of statecraft during his early life there—thus showing that it is incorrect to make Goethe's political attitude synonymous with his attitude toward French Revolution. His attitude during the revolution, the wars of Liberation, and the movements of constitutional reform, which followed these, was then taken up and it was shown that Goethe's attitude compared favorably with that of Germany's other great literary men and that his position, if we do not apply to it a later day standard will be found entirely consistent with patriotism.

The afternoon session began at 2:30 o'clock and about 300 persons were present. First on the program was a paper on "The Conventions of the Drama," by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia university. Professor Matthews described the convention in the various arts and led up to that of the dramatic arts. He said that in the Miracle play among Mexican Indians, a relic of the Spaniards, the devil is represented as a United States cavalry officer.

He then said that between this convention and others which he had described and which would seem as ludicrous to us and those so common on our own stage there is little choice. Until 1849 a room of a house was represented on the stage by three walls and the room was not "boxed" as at present with doors and natural appearances. Then the actors strode upon the stage from any place in the wings without regard to doors or walk. On one occasion Henry Irving's company was to play in a certain place and on the evening of the performance the scenery had arrived, but for some reason the costumes had not. The fact was announced to the large audience and by request the actors went on in their ordinary dress. In a short time the audience had forgotten about the costumes and accepted their absence as a convention. This shows that scenery and costumes are not necessary in the drama, as the conventions may do away with them, and yet the production be a strong one. True art in the drama, as in everything else, comes in the production of the essentials of nature.

After the address by Professor Matthews the following papers were read: "The Nibelungenlied and Sage in Modern Poetry," by Professor Gustav Gruener of Yale.

"Notes on John Tiptot, Earl of Worcester," by Professor Henry S. Pancoast of Germantown, Pa.

"A Wilhelm Tell Ballad in America," by Professor M. D. Larned of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Warmth—A Study of the Development and the Disappearance of a Step Between Nasal and Spirant in American English," by Professor C. H. Grandgent of Cambridge, Mass.

"Notes on Ben Johnson's Quarrel With Marston," by Dr. Josiah H. Pennington of the University of Pennsylvania.

Between 5:30 and 6:30 in the afternoon the ladies of the Yale Modern Language club tendered a reception to the ladies of the association attending the meeting. The reception was held at No. 135 Elm street. The graduate ladies of Yale received and the rooms were trimmed in pink. The affair was very informal and its object was to increase the acquaintance among the ladies of the association. Chocolate and wafers were served as refreshments. The rooms at 135 Elm street will be open during the meeting for the accommodation of the lady members of the association.

At 8 p. m. the meeting reconvened in

Osborn hall, which was well filled with perhaps one of the largest gatherings of professors and instructors from various colleges of the country ever held in this city. The chief address of the evening was that by Professor James Morgan Hart of the English department of Cornell university and president of the Modern Language association on "English as a Living Language." Previous to the address President Dwight of Yale spoke briefly, welcoming, in behalf of Yale university, the visiting members of the association to the college buildings and grounds. President Dwight said that he was glad to have such an association meet in New Haven and to know that the city was attractive enough to bring so many scholars to visit it. Colleges are devoting more attention to the cultivation of the English science than ever before. Congratulations are due to the association that English studies have taken such a prominent place not before held in university life. President Dwight then said that he trusted the result of this meeting would be the furtherance of the study of English throughout the country. He closed by inviting all the members to attend the reception to be given by himself and Mrs. Dwight at their residence, 128 College street, to-morrow evening.

Prof. Lounsbury also spoke briefly, welcoming the members of the association in behalf of the Yale Modern Language club. He said that the meeting was an indication of the great change in the educational institutions of the country in the last few years. Forty years ago it would have been difficult to persuade scholars that such a meeting would be possible. Then place then held by modern languages in the college curriculum was insignificant. Toleration was all that it really was. The study of English in the last thirty years has not only been revolutionized but it has been created. Many of the gentlemen present at this meeting are those to whom this movement is due.

Prof. Hart then delivered his address. In the course of which he said that English was our living language, because it is the language used in daily expression, but do we not in our compositions show marks of haste and incompleteness? We have not learned to combine exactness of expression with the power which comes from meditation. Our undergraduates of the present day have not the power of expression used by undergraduates of the '60's. This is true only of the average undergraduate of the present day. Prof. Hart then described the lack of English training found in candidates for admission to the colleges, the great necessity of such a training, and how it may be acquired. He said that the preparatory schools are very remiss in this department of preparation and seem to know of no way to overcome the evil.

The address was masterly in its way, and was especially good in the manner in which it pointed out the great need of a higher English education. The thought was couched in the finest of English, which added greatly to the pleasure given by the thought improved. After the address the gentlemen members of the association were tendered a reception at the Graduate's club on Chapel street.

Among those present at the meeting were: Justin H. Smith of Boston, a leading member of the firm of Ginn & Co.; Alphonse H. Van Nael of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; W. M. Tweedie of Sackville, New Brunswick; J. Geddes, Jr., of Boston university; A. Guno Cameron of Soule university; P. B. Marson of Cambridge, Mass.; J. M. Hart of thaca, N. Y.; W. D. Larned of the University of Pennsylvania; J. B. Hemmerman, University of Tennessee; Herbert E. Greene of Baltimore; E. S. Sheldon of Cambridge, Mass., who compiled the ethnological part of Webster's dictionary, last edition; A. R. Marsh of Cambridge; John M. Manley of Brown university; C. H. Grandgent of Harvard; W. H. Ramsey of Washington, D. C.; James F. Bright of Baltimore, an authority on Anglo-Saxon; George C. Kittredge of Harvard, well known in medieval studies; Henry R. Lang, instructor in French at Yale; W. H. Bishop of New Haven; Miss Pintu of Aurora, N. Y.; H. Hanby Clay of Gerard college, Philadelphia; S. Willard Clay of Boston; Malvina N. Howe of Farmington, Conn.; Adolph Cohn of Columbia university; Louise F. Mohr of the City of New York; P. W. S. Woodward of Columbia; Albert S. Cook of Yale; Arthur H. Palmer of Yale; O. F. Emerson of Cornell university; Gustav Gruener of Yale; F. H. Chase of Yale; Herman J. Schmitz of Columbia; Lewis A. Rhodes of Cornell university; E. H. Babitt of Columbia; F. J. Mither, Jr., of Williams; G. Wahl of Williams; E. A. Gussman of Cutler's school; Jules Sugrues of Yale; James C. Richardson, W. H. Smith of Yale; Josiah H. Pennington, University of Pennsylvania; H. S. Camerac of Germantown, Penn.; W. A. Adams of Yale; Charles Harris of Cleveland, O.; C. W. Caden of Syracuse university; L. C. G. Jagerman, H. K. Schilling, Haz Poll, Leo Wiener of Harvard; C. T. Winchester, professor of English in Wesleyan; S. Oscar Kubus, A. W. James of Wesleyan; Grace Hubbard of Smith's college; Albert B. Faust of Baltimore; Brander Matthews of Columbia; Benjamin W. Wells of Seneca, Tenn.; Charles E. Host of New Brunswick, N. J.; L. B. Sample of University of Pennsylvania; F. W. H. Sykes of Western university; Ontario; E. W. Bristol of New York; Mox F. Blain of Baintree, Mass.; J. T. Hatfield of Evanston, Ill.; W. A. Hervey of Staten Island; F. S. Cratchell, Bliss Perry of Princeton; A. H. Tolman of Chicago; F. G. G. Schmidt of Baltimore; L. A. McLaughlin of University of New York; John D. Fitzgerald of Columbus; William Lyon Phelps of Yale; Robert S. Taylor of Yale; F. A. March of Lafayette; Luna J. Wylie of Vassar; Mox Winkler of University of Michigan; E. D. Hanson of Smith's college; E. H. H. Wager of Center col-

lege; Bertha Bartchman of Smith's college; Francis H. Stoddard of New York university; Frank P. Goodrich of Williams; Henry Wood of Baltimore, Md.; Thomas H. Baker of Baltimore, Md.; A. N. Elliott of Baltimore, Md.; Oscar L. Friggs of University of Chicago; Carla Wenebach of Wesleyan; F. J. Holzwarth of Syracuse university; F. W. Haas of Johns Hopkins.

An interesting program is prepared for to-day and an opportunity will be given to hear addresses by men prominent in the educational world. The local committee acting for the Modern Language club of Yale consists of: Albert S. Cook, F. H. Chase, R. N. Corwin, Gustav Gruener and Jules Luquens. The sessions are open to the public.

His Prediction Verified.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—A terrific snowstorm prevailed in Berlin to-day. The streets were rendered impassable because of their slippery condition and traffic was necessarily greatly impeded, and in many cases wholly suspended. Friedrich Strasse at 10 o'clock this morning was strewn with fallen men and horses and passengers in cars drawn by horses alighted and assisted the drivers to lead their animals to enable them to keep on their feet. Several persons were injured by falling. The storm was predicted by Prof. Rudolph Falb, the celebrated German meteorologist.

Message From Mr. Gladstone.

London, Dec. 26.—Mr. Gladstone sent a Christmas message to the Rev. Joseph Parker of the City Temple, yesterday, as follows: "I humbly pray that Christians may grow more and more in that unity which the Lord gave us life to promote and which all earnest prayer tends to forward."

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE.

The Proposed Bond Bill Was the Matter Considered.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A conference of republican representatives who disapprove of the bond bill prepared by the ways and means committee was held to-night. The majority of those present were western men, but there was also a fair sprinkling of eastern republicans. Many gentlemen representing free silver views were in attendance, but the meeting also included a number of sound money republicans and the subject of silver was not brought up. The forty republicans represented twenty-five states. They elected Mr. Broderick of Kansas chairman.

The purpose of the conference was to determine a plan of action with regard to the rule which will be reported to-morrow. It has been announced by the committee on ways and means that this measure will be passed to-morrow presumably with no longer debate than was given to the tariff bill to-day. This hasty action was manifestly popular with the conference. The speeches made by the members showed a uniform sentiment in opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks. They indicated a belief that the bill in question permits this, and that the amendment providing against retirement of the greenbacks which Mr. Hopkins of Illinois will try to secure in the ways and means committee to-morrow before the house meets, will not successfully prevent it. The speeches further showed that it was not advisable for the United States to issue bonds in time of peace and that under no circumstances should the greenbacks be retired at least in the manner proposed.

Finally it was decided that the rules committee be requested to bring in a resolution providing for the bond bill. It was thought two days was the shortest time in which this could be done. The committee appointed to confer with the committee on rules consisted of Messrs. Broderick of Kansas, as chairman; Baker of New Hampshire; Bowers of California; Pickler of South Dakota, Milnes of Michigan, Burton of Missouri and Cannon of Illinois.

Immediate Action Wanted.

New York, Dec. 26.—The members of the Produce exchange held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions requesting congress irrespective of any political differences that may exist between individual members to take immediate action for the relief of the treasury in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's recent message.

Heavy Snow Storm Raging.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Specials from central Indiana and Illinois says that a very heavy snowstorm is in progress along the Wabash river valley and the snow is already six inches deep. The Wabash has risen fifteen feet within the last five days and is still rising.

Miner Are in Power.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 26.—A riot raged to-day at the mining town of Barnesville, sixty miles from here. Disaffected miners and whiskey were the cause. The local officers were overpowered and the co-operative stores were looted. Several persons were hurt. The miners are now in power. Sheriff Thompson left Madisonville for the place with fifteen armed deputies.

Call for a Caucus.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Senator Gorman has issued a call for a caucus of the democratic members of the senate to be held to-morrow for the purpose of acting upon the report of the committee charged with the duty of filling the vacancies on the committees and making the minority assignments.

The policy of the democrats will be to not impede the reorganization of the senate. The republicans have acquiesced in an understanding that such reorganization shall not be operative until January 1, as all employees have been paid for the present month and confusion would result from an immediate transfer. The resolution determining the committees will probably be laid before the senate on Monday.

ESTIMATES AGREED UPON

COUNCILMEN AND ALDERMEN COME TO SATISFACTORY CONCLUSIONS.

They Then Vote to Concur With the Upper Board in All Matters Respecting the Estimates for 1896—Amendments to Hack Ordinance Adopted—Adjourned Sine Die—Will Banquet To-morrow.

The special meeting of the board of councilmen called for the purpose of further considering the estimates for 1896 was not called to order until 8:45 o'clock last night. The delay was occasioned by the committee on conference, consisting of Aldermen Belden and Well of the upper board, and Councilmen Dewell, Carrington and Hurd, which was in session from 8 until 8:40 o'clock. The business of this committee was to reach some amicable settlement about the street sprinkling appropriation and the proposed supervision of sprinkling, over which the board of aldermen and councilmen had agreed. The session was a lively one.

The two aldermen and one councilman were in favor of the action of the aldermen, which transferred the \$12,500 for street sprinkling from the sundry account to the board of public works, and which also appropriated the \$1,000 mentioned for a supervision of sprinkling for the hardening of James street. The two remaining councilmen of the conference, it is understood, stood by the action of their board, which sustained the report of the board of finance in making provision for a supervision of sprinkling, but in order not to further entangle the matter it was decided not to make any minority report.

The report of Alderman Belden, chairman of the committee, recommended that the board of councilmen recede from its former action and concur with the board of aldermen, that the board of public works be instructed to advertise for bids and that the sprinkling be let out for three years to the lowest bidder. Councilman Chillingworth suggested that the contract should not exceed more than one year, and after an amendment to this effect the report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Councilman Dewell then made a motion to the effect that the board recede from non-concurrent actions with the board of aldermen respecting the estimates. This was done, and immediately after a vote was passed to concur with the upper board in all its actions on the estimates. The hack ordinance and the amendments offered by the aldermen came up. Councilman Dewell stated that the changes made by the upper board were trivial, and upon his motion the ordinance and amendments were unanimously adopted. This ended the business.

President Nicoll arose and said: "Gentlemen: In all probability this is the last meeting which the board of councilmen for 1895 will hold, and I wish to take this opportunity to again thank you for the honor you did me in selecting me your president. I wish also to thank the board for the courteous manner in which it has treated me and the individual members for their consistent attendance at both regular and special meetings. Furthermore, I extend my thanks to the press for their careful treatment of all business and their correct reports, and the clerk, sheriff and page for their strict attendance to duty."

On motion of Councilman Chillingworth a vote was passed thanking the president for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the board and a vote of thanks was extended to the clerk, sheriff and page for their good work. At 9:17 the board adjourned sine die.

The banquet of the outgoing board of councilmen will be held at Heublein's this evening.

ATTACKED THE PRESIDENT.

Rev. Mr. Evans Takes Exceptions to the Message of the Executive.

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 26.—Rev. Henry Evans Cotton, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, in his sermon yesterday morning made a violent attack upon Mr. Cleveland, for whom he had voted twice for the presidency though the pastor is a republican. "Hour by hour," he said, "the president's utterance stands publicly impeached by the honest common sense of the people. Bitter disappointment has come to many who felt that with his great gifts he might have lifted the nation to higher, surer planes of action; but he has been dragged from his place as a statesman down to the level of the political leeches that surround him. By one breath of his mouth he threw millions of the people's money in the maelstrom of financial ruin; in another breath he piteously invokes his congress to avert the crash he has called down upon our heads and millions of lives are disturbed by the horrible possibilities of a new war."

The pastor's words created a great stir in the congregation.

Suffocated in a Fire.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the residence of Edward Lynn in South Scranton, and his nine-year-old daughter Belinda was suffocated. Just before the fire started Lynn quarreled with his wife and drove her and another daughter from the house. Belinda was asleep upstairs. Soon afterward the dwelling was found to be on fire. Lynn was arrested on the charge of arson.

Heavy Mail Matter.

Queenstown, Dec. 26.—The White Star liner Britannic, which sailed hence this afternoon for New York, had aboard the largest amount of mail matter—1,750 sacks—ever carried by any steamer of the line.